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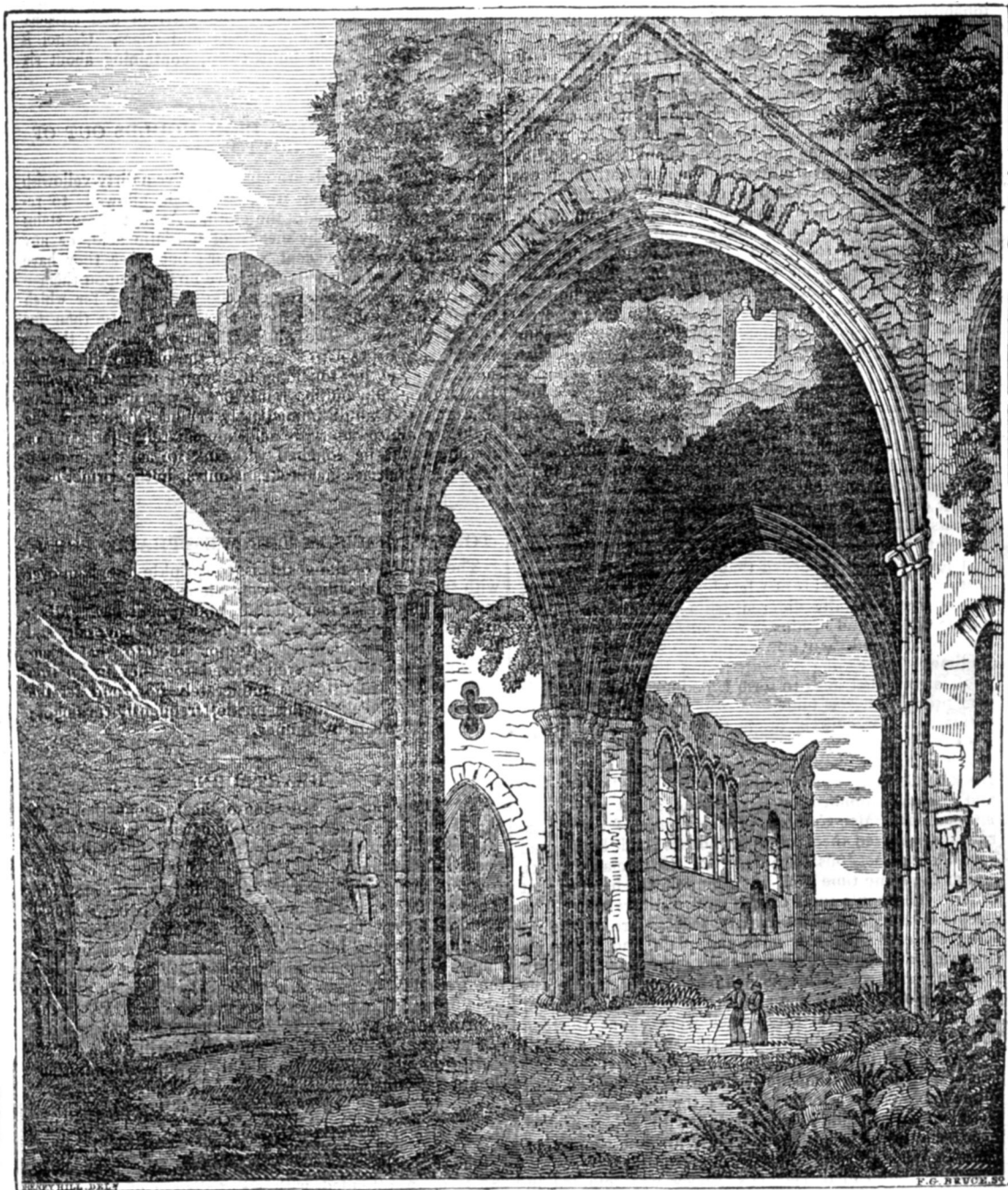
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RUINS OF THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

It has been remarked, by a recent traveller well acquainted with the history and antiquities of Ireland, that in no other part of the country is there to be seen such a magnificent display of every variety of ecclesiastical architecture, round and square towers, stone roofs, crypts and shrines, arches, Saxon, Roman, and Norman, all in one common ruin, as the Rock of Cashel displays to view. It certainly presents as many objects worthy the investigation of the antiquarian as any other spot we know of; and it possesses, besides, this

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additional feature of interest—its history is closely connected with the fortunes of a line of native princes. It has been looked upon, from the most remote period, as a place of extraordinary sanctity. A legend in Keating's History gravely informs us that the site of the place was first pointed out to the herdsmen of Corc, King of Munster, by a heavenly messenger, who foretold the coming of St. Patrick, and that the King immediately erected a Royal Palace on the spot now called Carrick-Phadrug or Patrick's Rock; and from

receiving here the rent or revenue of his kingdom, it was called Ciosoil (since corrupted into Cashel) *Cio* signifying Rent, and *Oil* a Rock.

The remains of the old cathedral, which overlook the town, prove that it must have been a very extensive and beautiful Gothic structure, boldly towering on the celebrated Rock of Cashel, and forming with it a magnificent object, bearing honourable testimony to the labour and ingenuity, as well as the piety and zeal, of its former inhabitants: it is seen at a great distance and in many directions. The extent of the nave and choir, from east to west, is about two hundred feet, and the steeple is in the centre of the cross. Divine service continued to be performed in this venerable cathedral till 1752, when Archbishop Price unroofed the choir, and it was speedily converted into a ruin. Archbishop Agar endeavoured to restore it to its pristine glory, but its dilapidated condition rendered the attempt fruitless, and a new cathedral was soon after erected. Near the east angle of the north aisle of the old cathedral is a round tower, from which to the church there is a subterraneous passage. This tower is supposed to be the oldest structure upon the Rock of Cashel, from this circumstance, that all the erections upon the Rock which is limestone, are built of the same materials, except the tower, which is of freestone. It is fifty-four feet in circumference at the base, and the height of the door from the ground is eleven feet. It consists of five stories, each of which, from the projecting layers of stone, appears to have had its window. The stone on which the ancient Kings of Munster were crowned still remains near this spot.

Connected with the cathedral, on the south side of the choir, is King Cormac's chapel, by some supposed to be the first stone building in Ireland. Dr. Ledwich considers it one of the most curious fabrics in the kingdom, and its rude imitation of pillars and capitals makes it appear to have been copied after the Grecian architecture, and long to have preceded that which is usually called Gothic. This chapel is fifty feet by eighteen in the clear, and of a style totally different from the church. Both on the outside and inside are columns over columns, better proportioned than one could expect from the place or time. The ceiling is vaulted, and the outside of the roof is corbelled so as to form a pediment pitch. It is very probable it was built by Cormac on the very foundation or the church originally erected here by St. Patrick.

Hore Abbey, called also St. Mary's Abbey of the Rock of Cashel, was situated near the Cathedral Church, and originally founded for Benedictines; but the Archbishop, David Mac Carhuil of the family of the O'Carols, dispossessed them of their houses and lands, and gave their possessions to a body of Cistercian Monks, and at the same time took upon himself the habit of that order. The noble ruins of this edifice still remain. The steeple is large, and about twenty feet square on the inside; the east window is small and plain, and in the inside walls are some remains of stalls; the nave is sixty feet long and twenty-three broad; and on each side was an arcade of three Gothic arches, the north side whereof is levelled, with lateral isles, which were about thirteen feet broad: on the south side of the steeple is a small door leading into an open part about thirty feet long and twenty-four broad; the side walls are much broken, and in the gable end is a long window; there is a small division on the north side of the steeple, with a low arched apartment, which seems to have been a confessional, as there are niches in the walls with apertures.

A monastery called Hacket's Abbey was founded in Cashel, in the reign of Henry III. for Conventual Franciscans, by W. Hacket. In the night of the 14th of February, 1757, the lofty and beautiful steeple of this friary fell to the ground. The edifice was situated at the rere of Friar's street, but is now so much gone to ruin that it is difficult to trace its divisions.

Amongst the ruins many ancient pieces of sculpture, containing interesting inscriptions, have recently been discovered.

About the close of the thirteenth century Cashel must have become of considerable importance, for, in 1256, we find no less than thirty-eight brewers were cited be-

fore an Assize by the Abbot of St. Mary's, of the Rock of Cashel, for not paying to the church two flagons of ale, at each brewing, for the support of a Lazar House, founded by David Latimer. In the year 1647, during the civil wars between the Parliament and Charles I. Lord Inchiquin approached Cashel. The inhabitants deserted the city, and fled to the cathedral, which had been lately well fortified, and Lord Taaffe had placed a strong garrison in it; but Lord Inchiquin took it by storm, when great slaughter was made of the garrison and citizens among whom were many priests and friars. Cashel is still a tolerably well built town, containing about six thousand inhabitants.

METHOD OF TAKING IRON MOULDS OUT OF COTTON.

Cottons of all kinds are apt to receive a dirty yellowish or orange stain from iron, which if allowed to remain, gradually corrodes the cloth. At first these stains are easily removed by means of muriatic acid, or any other diluted acid, except vinegar; but after they have remained for some time, acids have no effect upon them—the iron is then in the state of the red oxide, for which cotton cloth is found to have a greater affinity than for the black oxide. The object then to facilitate the removal, is to bring it to the state of the black oxide, which may be done by touching the mould with the yellow liquid, formed by boiling a mixture of potash and sulphur in water, the mould immediately becomes black, and the action of diluted muriatic acid immediately effaces it; or if the mould be touched with ink so as to render it black, the muriatic acid takes it out as in the former case.

TO CURE HAMS IN THE WESTPHALIA FORM.

The method of doing this is, to sprinkle the ham over with salt, and let it lie for twenty-four hours; then take out any blood that may be in it, and wipe it dry. Mix a quantity of brown sugar, half a pint of bay salt, and three pints of common salt, (proportioned to what quantity of hams are used,) well stirred together in an iron pan over the fire, till it is moderately hot, and let the ham lie three weeks in this pickle, frequently turning it; after that dry it in a chimney.

HEARTBURN.

This is an uneasy sensation of heat about the pit of the stomach; sometimes attended with flatulence and difficulty of breathing, with retching. It generally proceeds either from bile, debility of the stomach, or a too frequent use of acid food which ferments on the stomach. Those, therefore, who are subject to heartburn should avoid all fat substances, acids, &c. Violent exercise, after a full meal, is also injurious. If it arises from indigestion, a dose of rhubarb will be necessary, and afterwards the Peruvian bark, or any stomachic bitter infused in wine or brandy, and taken as a strengthener. When the disorder arises from acidity in the stomach, two teaspoonfuls of magnesia in a cup of mint water will generally alleviate the pain; but a larger dose will not be hurtful should that not prove sufficient.

EAR-ACHE.

The ear-ache proceeds generally from inflammation, and is often attended with some degree of fever. A little laudanum dropped into the ear, or occasionally filled with tepid water, will often relieve the pain; but, should that not succeed, a blister should be applied behind the ear, and kept open till the pain abates. In all slight affections this will be found efficacious; but, in some cases, when the inflammation is very violent, recourse must be had to bleeding or cupping.

Should the pain proceed from any insect, or hard substance, getting into the ear, a few drops of olive-oil should be dropped into it, and the patient made to sneeze by taking snuff. Should not this succeed, recourse ought immediately to be had to a surgeon aurist.